

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 9, NO. 14.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 430.

ALLIES DRIVE CLOSER TO BIG GERMAN BASE

British and French Make Gains
in Movement Against
St. Quentin.

SERBS PERIL BULGAR ARMY

Gain Nine Miles in Day and Approach
Great Trip Highway—Many
Prisoners Have Been Captured,
Says Serbian Official Report.

London, Sept. 23.—The British attack against the Hindenburg line northwest of St. Quentin was resumed east of Epehy, says the official report from Field Marshal Haig.

Further steps forward have been taken by the British on the Flanders front. The statement announces improvement of the British positions west of Messines to the south of Ypres, where a strong point was captured.

Northwest of St. Quentin the British continued their progress through the main Hindenburg line, advancing their front northwest of Belleghise.

British Casualties.

British casualties reported during the week follow:

Killed or died of wounds, officers, 487; men, 3,153. Wounded or missing, officers, 1,916; men, 17,206.

Northwest of St. Quentin the British continued their progress through the main Hindenburg line, advancing their front northwest of Belleghise.

North of Tancie wood, west of Villers-Guislain, the British have been pressed back slightly.

A British detachment of seven men was surrounded and was believed to have been captured when the Germans took Meuvries. Their post was in the northern part of the village and they held it for two days during the German occupation and inflicting losses on the enemy. When the village was retaken the party rejoined its unit without loss.

French Take Benay.

Paris, Sept. 23.—In the drive for the French captured the town of Benay and made progress north of that place, the war office announces.

The Germans appeared to be hastening the removal of the civil population of St. Quentin and fires have been observed in different parts of the city, says Marcel Luthin in the Echo de Paris. The Germans, he adds, are placing numerous batteries in St. Quentin.

At Castres, where the French are only slightly more than two miles from St. Quentin, a German counter-attack was repulsed.

Serbs Chase Bulgars.

London, Sept. 23.—The Serbian troops east of Monastir have advanced more than nine miles in one day and now are less than eight miles from the main highway connecting Tripoli with the Vardar river.

A Serbian official statement received here says that a great number of prisoners have been captured and that the allies have taken Godiyak, west of the Cerna river, and 15 miles southwest of Tripoli.

In their advance northward the Serbians have passed the line Krivovo-Strigovo-Drogoj-Poloshko.

Soldiers who have been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army during the occupation of southern Serbia are throwing away their arms and joining the army of liberation.

Krivovo is nine miles southwest of Domkrapa, the nearest point on the Vardar river and the Uskub-Salonika railroad from the advancing Serbian line. Should the railroad be reached here the Bulgarians fighting the British and Greeks around Lake Dolna would be cut off from their base of supplies and reinforcements.

Cavalry Presses Bulgars.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The official report on the fighting in Macedonia reads:

"In spite of the vigorous resistance of the enemy's rear guards the offensive between the Cerna and Vardar rivers continued to progress. Allied cavalry have reached the region of Poloshko. Serbian forces have gained a foothold on the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Dunje."

"The Serbians have succeeded in re-occupying their progress in the direction of Konopishin, where they have traversed particularly difficult ground on the range of hills between the Belashulta river and Boshava. French and Greek forces have taken the village of Tushli and have gained a foothold on the town of Dzenn."

"Because of difficult communications over the vast amount of ground covered by the operation, it is not possible as yet to estimate the number of prisoners taken, but it is known that 5,000 prisoners and 50 cannon have been captured."

"The offensive of the Greeks and British in the Lake Dolna region, which has been marked by furious battles, continues to progress. Violent counter-attacks have been made in vain by Bulgarian forces."

BIG YANK ARMY IN FRANCE

General March Announces That More Than 1,750,000 U. S. Troops Are Abroad.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Embarkation of American soldiers for the European front has passed the 1,750,000 mark, General March announced.



1-General Haig of the American army reviewing French and American troops in Alsace. 2-One of the large German guns captured by the Canadians. 3-King George of Great Britain decorating an American soldier on French soil for distinguished conduct on the firing line.



NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Reorganized Serbian Army Starts
an Important Offensive on
the Saloniki Front.

BULGARIANS ARE IN FLIGHT

Franco-British Forces Closing Down
on St. Quentin Despite Strong Resistance—Americans Shelling Metz—Austria's Peace Suggestion Promptly Rejected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With a reorganized and reformed army, Serbia took the lead last week in attacking the Hun and his allies.

Aided by French and Greek contingents, the hard-fighting Serbians struck at the Saloniki front held by the Bulgarians and certain German units.

They struck hard, too, and within three days had advanced 12 miles on a 20-mile front, taking 50 towns, including the strongest of the enemy positions.

At first the resistance was stubborn, but by Thursday the Bulgarians were reported in full retreat and the Serbians pursuing them day and night.

The enemy threw in fresh divisions, but in vain, for they too were completely defeated. So swift were the flight and the pursuit that the Serbians had not had time to count the great number of prisoners taken or to estimate the quantities of material that fell into their hands.

This Serbian advance by the end of the week was seriously menacing the city of Philip, one of the chief bases of the central powers in Macedonia. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may later be connected up with the operations of the allies in Albania, of which little has been heard lately. A good many authorities long have held the opinion that the war can be brought to a successful end sooner by a great offensive in the Balkan region, cutting off Turkey and Bulgaria from their allies and threatening Austria from the south.

With the Franco-British pioneers slowly but surely closing down on St. Quentin, the French and Americans in possession of the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames and steadily pushing toward Laon and the Yankees firmly established on their new lines in Lorraine, shelling Metz and threatening the great iron and coal fields of the Briey basin, the German high command last week was still clinging to the Hindenburg line through most of its length. The Huns had massed vast numbers of long-range guns and were resisting desperately, but their increasing death of men power was becoming more evident daily, and the prisoners taken, though well fed and clothed, were despondent and tired.

After several days of preparatory operations Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday attacked on a 16-mile front northwest of St. Quentin, from Gouzenot south of Dolon Wood. Before daylight the British had smashed ahead to a depth of three miles, taking Feizelles, La Verguere, Epehy, Ronssoy, Villerset and other towns and bagging more than 6,000 prisoners. The primary object of the drive, which was made in a hard rainstorm, was to gain possession of the old British trench system of last March, running along an important ridge. Many of the best fighting units in the German army were opposed to Haig's plan, but the latter attained their object in the main and at some points went further than had been expected. The artillery work of the Germans, especially with high velocity guns, was more severe than for a long time before.

Simultaneously with Haig's attack, the French hit the Huns on a ten-mile front south of St. Quentin, advancing more than a mile and taking four villages and hundreds of prisoners. Military critics express no doubt of the ultimate fall of St. Quentin, but the enemy is sure to put up a long

hard fight before he evacuates that keystone position.

Stubbornly hanging on to the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames and improving their positions there, the French repulsed many fierce attacks last week and advanced toward Laon along the southern edge of the St. Gobain forest. The entire plateau southwest of Laon is under the fire of their artillery, and though they were moving forward with due caution, they showed no intention of stopping.

On the new American front in France the line of the infantry activity during the week was confined mostly to operations for the solidifying of positions, though the Yankees did push forward along the Meuse for a considerable gain. This brought Metz under the fire of their artillery and the bombardment of that great fortress city began at once and vigorously. It seems that the allies are now in a position to keep up the shelling of Metz during the fall and winter, if necessary, and thus its reduction, originally expected by direct attack, may be accomplished. The Germans now admit the importance of the American drive on the St. Mihiel salient, but the deception of their people through the official reports continues, as exemplified by the statement, one day last week, that American attacks on Hainaut had been repulsed and the Yankees also had been beaten at Tilaumont. At that time Hainaut had been safely held by the Americans for three days and Tilaumont was already five miles behind Pershing's lines. Fresnes, an important city, also was taken by the Yankees last week and the line built by them now runs parallel with the Hindenburg line at an average distance of a mile and a half. Every day the German artillery has been deluged the old salient with explosive and gas shells, and the American gunners have replied most effectively, battering the towns held by the Huns and several times breaking up attempted infantry attacks, with severe loss to the enemy. The Huns on both sides were extraordinarily active and the Americans carried out a number of highly successful bombing expeditions over enemy territory. In one of these, however, a superior force was encountered and five of our planes were lost. Incidentally, the British reported that in the St. Quentin sector the Germans were using a new type of plane that carries eight men and bombs 13 feet long and weighing 2,000 pounds.

All along the west front the air fighting was most intense. In one day the British brought down 50 enemy planes and lost 16, which indicates the fierceness of the struggle for the mastery of the air. The independent British air squadrons kept up their work in the bombing of German cities, notably Mannheim, Metz-Salinas, Treves and Frankfurt. This brings howls from the Huns which are waste to the allied air.

The bolshevik forces in Russia, for which some victories were claimed early in the week, later were reported to be retreating on both the northern and southern fronts. The Czech-Slovakians along the Volga continued their advance, and the fact that they captured Poria, capital of the government of that name, indicated they were in a fair way to effect the junction of the forces which are fighting in western Siberia with those which have been engaged in southeastern Russia. As was predicted, the Japanese consuls do not permit much news to come from the allied expedition in Siberia, but what does come is satisfactory.

In Russia the reign of terror instituted by the bolsheviks to suppress the counter-revolution continues and unknown numbers of the opponents of Lenin and Trotsky have been massacred. The American government last week issued a series of articles exposing those two precious rascals as the paid agents of Germany, giving the text of many secret documents obtained by an agent of the committee on public information. All this made intensely interesting reading, but no one in America except a few highbrow "intellectuals" is surprised by the fact revealed, and there doesn't seem any way to get those facts before the Russian people whom Lenin and Trotsky and their crew have tricked and betrayed.

All the allied ministers who formerly were at Jassy, Roumania, including Charles Vopicka of America, have been arrested in Petrograd, according to a report reaching The Hague.

Austria's suggestion of a "non-binding" conference of all the belligerents to make clear their war aims and peace demands met with the promptest kind of rejection by the allies. President Wilson taking the lead in refusing to accept the idea. In two sentences he replied that America's terms had been repeatedly and clearly stated and therefore no proposal for such a conference would be entertained by it. In this Mr. Wilson was heartily supported by the entire nation, and his position was also thoroughly approved by the allies of the United States. Austria's suggestion, made with the consent of Berlin, admittedly was merely a "penny dyer," and there was little expectation in Hainaut that it would receive favorable consideration.

No better reception was accorded the German offer of peace to Belgium. With a few exceptions, the Huns have refused to drop out of the conflict, not even suggesting that they would make reparation for the horrible crimes they have committed there, and making the ludicrous proposal that the "Flemish question" should be considered and the Flemish minority that aided the German invaders should not be penalized. Belgium, of course, said "No" to all this claptrap.

The political situation in Hungary is becoming extremely critical and the opposition to the government is growing louder. Its leader, Count Karolyi, is quoted in dispatches as declaring that the central powers should accept President Wilson's 14 peace points as a basis for negotiations and that the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest should be abrogated. The paper seems to have scented chances of peace once again, for it was stated at the Vatican that if a diplomatic representation should be received by him from one of the parties, he would ask the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

Substantial support for President Wilson's peace plans was received from the labor conference of the allied nations in London when the international relations committee recommended that the conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map.

According to figures received up to date, the total registration of the country under the new draft law was at least 12,800,000, or 100,000 above the estimated total. Of these the government proposes to call to the colors 2,700,000, to be added to the 3,200,000 men already under arms. It is planned to have 50 divisions in France before next summer, and to finance so great an undertaking the war department has asked congress to provide it immediately with an additional \$7,000,000 in cash. Granting this, the administration and congress has the choice of increasing the amount of taxes provided by the revenue bill from \$8,000,000,000 to \$11,000,000,000, or raising all the additional \$7,000,000,000 from the sale of bonds and abandoning the plan of raising one-third of the cost of the war by taxation.

The various features of the revenue bill were swiftly approved by the house of representatives, one after another. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania proposed a tax of \$3 a bale on cotton, but the Southern members rose in a body to the defense of the main crop of their part of the country.

The bill now goes to the senate finance committee which already has begun holding hearings on it. It is predicted that many of the sections in the bill will undergo radical change at the hands of the senate committee, particularly those fixing the rates of taxation on war profits and excess profits. Secretary McAdoo has indicated a desire to appear before the committee to explain why these rates should be changed, and other treasury officials are expected to advise the committee concerning other changes to be made in the bill.

Both Parties Satisfied.

"Republican and Democratic leaders in the house joined in expressing complete satisfaction with the bill as passed."

The closing speech on the bill was made by Representative Longworth of Ohio, who said that the measure not only levies the greatest tax ever levied upon any nation of the world, but is equivalent to nearly one-third of the total cost of the government from the time of Washington to the second term of President Wilson. He added:

"The unanimous passage of the bill will be welcome news to our allies and cold comfort to the Kaiser and his satellites, because it shows that the American heart is grimly set on carrying this war through to the finish. It is the best answer to the whining peace proposal of Austria. It is going to show that we propose to do business, not with the talk, but with the head of the dashdum and that we will force the dashdum to sit up and beg for mercy."

May Be Law by November 1.

It was the general consensus of opinion that the final passage of the bill would not take place before November 1.

The tax scheme of the revenue bill dips into the pocketbook of every man, woman and child in the country. It was framed, according to its authors, upon the principle of levying taxes upon those best able to bear them, with the result that the bulk of the \$8,000,000,000 will come from large incomes and war profits, with the liquor traffic yielding up more than \$1,000,000,000 as its share.

GOMPERS WINS HIS POINT

Interallied Labor Conference Decision on War Aims Is Triumph for America.

London, Sept. 23.—The interallied labor conference has been more protracted than had been expected, but after another extended discussion, arising mainly through objections of a small pacifist group, the entire report of the committee on war aims was adopted with virtual unanimity. This result is regarded as a triumph for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In his vigorous reply to the pacifist objections Mr. Gompers said he had been in England three weeks, and had seen no flame of peace flying through the world, as had been described by someone calling himself a socialist. What he had seen was a spark here and there of fire from a torch carried by British and French labor movements on their way to discover an opportunity to live their own lives and end the Prussian menace to the world's liberties.

Until that way is made clear for the world democracies, he said, the labor movement of the United States will stand undivided behind the allies.

LAKE STEAMER MISSING

Wire, Jr., 504 Feet Long, 6,007 Tons, Overdue—May Be in Shelter.

But, Minn., Sept. 23.—The big steamer Wickwire, Jr., 504 feet long, 6,007 tons, owned by the American Steamship company, is reported missing in Lake Superior. A heavy fog on Lake Superior has caused wreckers to arrive late at the Soo, the Wickwire, Jr., may be in the shelter.

HOUSE PASSES \$8,000,000,000 REVENUE BILL

Huge Measure Now Goes to the
Senate for Final
Action.

IS LARGEST IN HISTORY

Designed to Raise by Taxation \$8,182,000,000 of \$24,000,000,000 or More Needed for Current Year.

Washington, Sept. 23.—By unanimous vote, the house passed the \$8,182,000,000 revenue bill, the greatest tax measure in history. The roll call showed 350 members voting for the bill and not one against it.

Bill Practically Unchanged.

The bill as passed practically is unchanged from the form in which it came from the ways and means committee September 3. A number of amendments were adopted during the three weeks' debate, but none of these amendments altered the essential provisions of the bill, nor changed any of the rates of taxation.

Now Goes to Senate.

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KENTUCKY NEWS

Items of Interest From
All Sections of the State

Harrodsburg.—Henry Gabhart was adjudged of unsound mind and taken to the state hospital at Lexington. He is 78 years old.

Willmore.—The war census campaign conducted by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense closed with about 250 registrants.

Whitesburg.—Illion Mullins, 18 years old, son of Tackett Mullins, a farmer of Owenfork, was killed by a Baltimore & Ohio train at 2:35 m. Jenkins.

Paris.—The H. D. Campbell farm of twenty acres was sold to Joe Watkins for \$220 an acre. C. H. Jones sold his farm of 100 acres to J. T. Quelt, of Nicholas county for \$22,500.

Millersburg.—Registration of the women of Millersburg by the Council of National Defense has begun under the direction of Mrs. Clark Ince, chairman, Miss Bessie Purnell, assistant.

Harrodsburg.—Adel Harmon, of the Harmon-Trosion Mercantile Co., of Perryville, has bought from the Lee Hiker heirs the homestead in the suburbs of this city, 105 acres at \$239 an acre.

Whitesburg.—John Morgan, of Mayking, is the champion cabbage grower of the mountains. From a plot of ground 100 by 155 feet he grew 2,800 early cabbages which he sold for 10 cents each.

Frankfort.—State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert has a supply of commercial maps of the United States and England for distribution among rural teachers, who can secure them by application until the supply is exhausted.

Louisville.—The Louisville Board of Trade directors decided to send a telegram to President Wilson asking him to take up the question of the desirability of the suspension of large-scale trading during the war. The President will be asked for a ruling on racing.

Danville.—The United States Marshal arrested a well-dressed man who was stealing a ride on a freight train in the Danville yards. He was placed in jail to await examining trial before Federal Commissioner Lawwell. It is a penitentiary offense to ride on a train without a ticket.

Frankfort.—Half the final distribution of school funds for teachers' salaries the last fiscal year have been paid out amounting to \$274,177.85. There was not sufficient to the credit of the school fund in March to meet this payment, and it was necessary to wait until taxes came in.

Whitesburg.—Several pieces of good road will be built in Letcher county this year and all in the vicinity of Whitesburg, connecting with the several model thoroughfares entering this city, which were built a few years ago. More than a mile will be built on Sandlick creek, a section being rapidly developed near here.

Harrodsburg.—Few families have the record of three lighters, a Red Cross nurse and a cannonfire in active service, and if Uncle Sam accepts his offer as expert engineer will soon be added to the list. This distinction belongs to the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sallow, of Harrodsburg. Shortly after war was declared two sons volunteered.

Elkton.—County Motorcycle Patrolman A. Slaughter was seriously, probably fatally, injured near here when he drove his machine into a boggy occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rand. His jaw was dislocated and he was otherwise hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Rand escaped with slight injuries, but their horse was so badly injured that it was destroyed.

Barbourville.—Three indictments were returned by the Knox county grand jury in the threatened lynching of Will Castle. The indictments charge these men with confederating and banding together for the purpose of taking a prisoner from the jail and from the custody of the officers for the purpose of doing bodily harm to the prisoner and lynching him.

Carrollton.—Mrs. Carol Craig, of the Mount Hill section, suffered fatal burns in a fire which destroyed the Craig home. She inhaled flames and was badly burned about the body, dying an hour later. The family was in bed when the flames burst into the room. Craig saved the two children, 9 months and three years old. The fire started from a kitchen stove.

Whitesburg.—Thomas Adams, of Dry Fork, is instituting a \$50,000 damage suit against the L. & N. Railroad Company for the death a month ago of his two sons, who were run over and killed by a local train near the Uz tunnel.

Danville.—P. H. Shields and force of fifteen men arrived in Danville to make surveys for the improvements in Danville of the Southern railway. The preliminary expenditures will be about \$1,000,000 for yards, enginehouses and shop buildings.

Boys Like Letters from Home.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, '18.

Mr. M. K. Reed,

Cannel City, Ky.

My dear Dad:

I am in Washington now on a troop train. We stopped here and the Red Cross gave us a treat.

We are just about ready to pull out, going to Philadelphia, Pa.

We will be there a day or two, not more than a week. You see we do not know anything about that; probably by the time you receive this letter we will be gone from there. We do not know for sure where we will go from Philadelphia, but think we are going to France. It will be either there or Siberia. We are all hoping that it will be France.

I know this much, we are leaving the dear old U. S. A. I would have written you sooner but they did not let us know soon enough, just told us to pack up and we were gone. There was no chance to get a furlough, for there were several boys who lived around very close her that could not get even a three day furlough.

Dad, I do not want you to be uneasy about me for I would not change places with any civilian in the country, and I think all the boys feel the same way about it. You have to be in uniform to realize all these things. There are two thousand of us Marines in the bunch and there are three different trains pulling us, one train about ten minutes ahead of the one following. A switchman in the yards at Washington told us that about nineteen thousand soldiers passed through there yesterday. I will write you when we leave Philadelphia and let you know where we are going, that is, if we know. I will write you any way. If we go to France I will not be able to write you after we get on the boat and there will be a month or so that you will not hear from me for it takes a letter a good while to come across the water. After we get to where we are going I will write you every week and will expect you to do the same.

If we go to France, we will be two or three months before we get into a real fight, so we have to go through a "Over There." Dad, he is a thing that worries a soldier a lot, the old folks feel a lot about it.

The Marine Corps, as a whole, is made up of boys and young families and pretty well educated. College men are numerous in my company; believe you could not have gotten a bunch of army camp in time of peace. When you are in a bunch like that you can't help but feel good. So, as I said, don't worry, for the boys going over are not. We have got to lick Germany, and I am no better than any other father's son.

Where are all the other boys from home—Dave Murphy, John Salyer, Corbett Terrill and the rest—have they gone over yet? I had a chance to work in the paymaster's department in Washington, but I did not join this outfit to push a pencil, but to carry a gun. We are in Maryland now on a side track waiting for a passenger train to pass. When you write me try to write some news. About all you ever write is a bunch of questions to answer. I will try to write and tell you all about myself and when you write do the same. I do not know whether or not you can read this the train jerks so I can hardly write. I will write again soon.

Your son,

WHEELER REED.

(Editor's Note—Wheeler is in France now.)

Splendid Recital.

The music recital of Mrs. Katherine Daniel, at the High School auditorium Tuesday night was an enjoyable entertainment and demonstrated Mrs. Daniel's accomplishments as a musician and her skill as a teacher. It deserved a much bigger audience.

Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.
Terms—\$1.50 a year, cash in advance,
6 months, 75c.; 3 months, 40c.
All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

Entered as second class matter
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.
ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per
line, net, for space. Composition,
position, etc., extra.
Obituaries (cash to accompany or-
der), business readers, political read-
ers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan begins Saturday, September 28, and will be the biggest loan that was ever attempted by any government. Morgan county will be asked to subscribe for from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the bonds, and it ought to be ready to go over its quota in the first day of the drive. The need of the Government is urgent. The war must be won, and private gain must take a secondary place in the minds of the possessors of wealth. The fact that men of means have their money invested in land or in other things is all the more reason why they should buy bonds. The security of their

investment depends upon the winning the war, and the winning the war depends upon the success of the loan.

For the above reason there is going to be a disposition on the part of the people to be decidedly impatient with the men of large means who dodge their full responsibility in the matter. Five brave young men of this county have made the supreme sacrifice, and others of our boys will eventually lay down their lives for the cause. The fact that a man has his money "tied up" in other things is not going to excuse them in failing to buy bonds to the extent of a reasonable amount according to their means. They can get the money if they want to.

There is a growing spirit of impatience and resentment at the selfishness of certain men of considerable means who have not done their whole duty in the way of war work, and talk of yellow paint and slacker sign boards grows apace as the time of the Fourth Liberty Loan approaches, but we predict that no occasion for the use of these will arise in Morgan county. We feel that with four hundred gallant young men of the county offering their lives for the cause of freedom we will have no money slackers in this county.

Let's make the 28th a red-letter day in our county's history. Let's flash the news to our soldier boys that we only needed one day to go over the top with our part of the loan. Let's prove to them that we think less of our money than they do of their lives.

PEACE TERMS.

Much has been written and said about peace terms. They could and ought to be put in a few simple sentences. The absolute crushing and dismemberment of the German empire; the reimbursement, so far as all the wealth of Germany will go, of the countries devastated by her damnable hordes. A million of the worst of the German officers and men ought to be rounded up and shot after they have surrendered.

Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—ditto.

"HEAPS OF HUN DEAD"

Still continues to run in the headlines of the daily papers. It will bear repeating in this paper. It looks better to us that the big red letters on the circus posters we used to see when a boy. If the "heaps of Hun dead" could be piled as high as Olympus, Mt. Blanc or our own Mt. McKinley the reading would be all the more pleasing to us.

West Liberty does not pride itself as a town of automobiles. A few 4's is the nearest that it comes to sporting automobiles. But even a Ford burns gasoline. The Fuel Administration, as a means of conserving the fuel for the war industries, has asked the owners of automobiles and Fords not to use their cars on Sundays for pleasure riding. The Fuel Administration had the right to expect that all patriotic car owners would comply with this request. All truly patriotic owners of cars are doing so. We noticed a few Ford owners joy riding Sunday.

The books and records of the West Liberty school are lost. The books and records of the Christian church at West Liberty are lost. Just what other losses the people of this "burg" have sustained within recent years the future alone will disclose. Of course the church lost its blonde pastor Hatcher about the time that it lost its books. The Courier claims the credit for driving Hatcher out of town, but disclaims any responsibility for the loss of the books.

An American who can read of the atrocities of the German soldiers without "cussin" either audibly or mentally, has stuff in his veins composed of skim milk and pond water.

What the Sammys said when they heard of Austria's peace terms would not sound nice in Sunday School.

D—n the kaiser!

"Everything Goes In War, 'Says Jackie' Even a Fellow's Hair"



"O H, very well. We're the bald-headed twins if you say so." So say these two members of the U. S. Naval Band, Cleveland station, which is on tour in the Fourth Federal Reserve District to boost bond sales for the Fourth Loan. You can't get a "rise" out of either of these boys by reference to their unlabeled domes. Witness the smiles.

"Everything goes in war," says the baldy with the big horn, "even a fellow's hair."

That one is Edmund Inski, who enlisted with his E flat tuba the minute the band was talked of. His "twin" is A. F. Gerloch, who was financial secretary of the musicians' union in Cleveland before enlisting. Inski is 21—Gerloch is 26.

War Trophy Trains to Push Liberty Bonds

BOOTY TAKEN FROM HUN WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THIS DISTRICT.

Thousands of residents of the Fourth Federal Reserve District are to have a chance in the next three or four weeks to take in their own hands and inspect helmets which have been taken from German fighters, rifles captured by our Yanks and their allies on the battlefields of Europe and other war trophies which have been shipped to this country by General Pershing and the commanders of the British, French and Italian armies.

The trophies will be aboard two Uncle Sam War Trophy Trains which will tour the district stopping for two hours at an average of four towns a day. The Central Liberty Loan Committee at Cleveland and the Railroad Administration are responsible for the trains.



Ralph Stickle.

With each train will be a detail of United States soldiers assigned by the War Department, a corps of Liberty Bond salesmen, and prominent speakers.

Each train will carry three carloads of trophies and exhibits and a sleeper for the guard of soldiers, salesmen and speakers. One of the trains will be in charge of Ralph Stickle, Cleveland traction counsel and former Journalist.

Complete equipments used by American, Canadian, British, French and Italian soldiers will be on the trains. There will also be anti-aircraft guns, depth bombs used in submarine hunts, aerial bombs such as are dropped on the cities along the Rhine in retaliation for the bombardment of Paris and the bombing of London by the Hun, captured German field pieces and rifles taken by our boys at Chateau Thierry and Castigny and complete sets of the decorations awarded for bravery to the soldiers by the different nations in the war. The German decorations have been taken from the breasts of captured Huns.

Arrangements are being made to care for great crowds at the sidings in the towns where the trains will make stops. It was, of course, impossible for the trains to reach every locality in three weeks but they were routed so as to come close to almost every town in the district. They will be well worth driving or riding forty or fifty miles to see.

Listen to the "air raid alarm" siren. Each train will be equipped with one of the sirens which is blown in the European cities when the Hun is coming with his bombing planes.

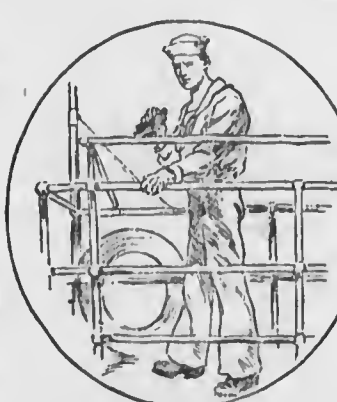
—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

FOR SALE—Two extra good, large, grade Shorthorn cows. Each giving plenty of milk. 3-4 mile east of town.

W. A. CASKEY,
428tf West Liberty, Ky.

—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

Good roads eventually! Why not now?



OUR boys who have gone to the navy are constantly on the alert for the submarines which menace their army comrades on the long trips across the Atlantic.

One \$100 Liberty Bond and one \$50 Liberty Bond will equip an enlisted man in the navy for one year. Or the same two bonds will feed him for a year.

Cards From Boys Will Urge Buying of Bonds

Ten million sets of post cards—five in a set—have been sent to Europe by the War Loan Organization at Washington to be distributed among the boys of the American Expeditionary Forces.

By this time they probably have been put in the hands of the boys over there and some are probably on their way back to this country.

Each card bears a message from the boy to the home folks urging the home folks to invest in Liberty Bonds.

The cards bear photographs of tanks, guns, ammunition, etc.—things which the boys need and which the home folks' money will buy. The cards will be coming back soon in large numbers. Ohio and Kentucky and West Virginia and Pennsylvania will be receiving their share of them.

Brother, Buy Another!

Brother, buy another bond!
It will help to pave the way
For the boys who've gone beyond
The Atlantic to the fray.
Do not fail. Do not say
You have done enough, my brother.
Buy another bond today—
And another—AND ANOTHER!

What a blessed chance is yours
Thus to do your humble part
For the Freedom that endures
Deep in every Yankee's heart!
Give this Loan a rousing start
With your glad subscription, brother.
Every dollar is a Dart!
Buy a bond—AND BUY ANOTHER!
—William F. Kirk.

WHERE LIBERTY BOND FUNDS GO

ONE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND WILL BUY:
Steel helmets for a company of infantry, or
Five hundred overseas caps, or
Pay the cost of drafting one hundred men.

"Let your dollars be the ships that will bring the boys home again—buy Liberty Bonds!"

Another the Kaiser in Liberty Bonds.

—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

Notice of Dissolution.

The Wrigley Grocery Company, formerly composed of Ollie Blair, Sam Brown and J. Gullett is now wholly owned by J. Gullett, and Blair and Brown are no longer partners in the business.
424-14 J. GULLETT.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program, fostered by the Food Administration, enabled the filling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:
Fiscal year 1916-17...2,162,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18...3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 848,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterhouse animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,265,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17...275,500,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18...340,800,000 bushels

Increase 65,300,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 121,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 144,900,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and our surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without touching on our home loaf." Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, and only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. "I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through in sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship. "It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A hoarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

Notice of Dissolution.

The Wrigley Grocery Company, formerly composed of Ollie Blair, Sam Brown and J. Gullett is now wholly owned by J. Gullett, and Blair and Brown are no longer partners in the business.
424-14 J. GULLETT.

Morgan County Council of National Defense.

H. G. COTTLE, COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

Committeemen and committees: L. T. Hovermale, Public Safety; B. E. Whit, Education; Miss Anna Nickell, Health; Mrs. Martha D. Womack, Publicity; Custer Jones, Industry; H. G. Cottle, Military Affairs; W. D. Archibald, Finance; W. M. Gardner, Labor; H. L. Henry, Agriculture, Evert Mathis, Legal Advisor.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

L. T. HOVERMALE, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.
L. A. Music, West Liberty, Ky.
T. F. Carr, Ezel, "
Kelly Nickell, Grassy Creek, "
Harlan Brown, Nickell, "
A. E. McGuire, Cannel City, "
John Adams, White Oak, "
Walter Stamp, Leoux, "
Dr. Jerome Gullett, Wrigley, "

EDUCATION.

B. E. WHITT, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.
Willie Elam, Jr., " "
W. B. Borker, Ebon, "
C. C. May, Liberty Road, "
Franklin Benton, Caney, "
Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Cannel City, "
H. B. Franklia, Logville, "
T. N. Barker, Crockett, "
Bob Horton, Yucum, "

PUBLIC HEALTH.

MISS ANNA NICKELL, Chmn., Nickell, Ky.
Dr. H. V. Nickell, West Liberty, "
Ellis Ward, Ezel, "
Dr. E. C. Gevelon, Grassy Creek, "
Dr. E. C. Watson, Caney, "
Miss Julia Anderson, Insko, "
Miss Ethel Allen, White Oak, "
W. R. Fanning, Crockett, "
Mrs. W. A. Bishop, Blaze, "

PUBLICITY.

Mrs. MARTHA D. WOMACK, C.W. Liberty, Ky.
Mrs. S. H. Collier, West Liberty, "
Miss Lexie Carr, Ezel, "
Miss Edna Dav, Grassy Creek, "
Miss Myrtle Nickell, Nickell, "
Mrs. Guy Leslie, Cannel City, "
Clifford Elam, Florress, "
M. F. Holbrook, Moon, "
John M. Perry, Blaze, "

AGRICULTURE.

H. L. HENRY, Chmn., Index, Ky.
Eld. A. O. Allison, West Liberty, "
G. C. Mann, Dan, "
Clarence Cecil, Grassy Creek, "
Eld. Clint Byrd, Sellars, "
J. T. Wells, Cannel City, "
J. N. Kenard, Logville, "
T. N. Barker, Crockett, "
T. H. Carpenter, Yucum, "

INDUSTRY.

CUSTER JONES, Chmn., Cannel City, Ky.
Dr. A. P. Gullett, West Liberty, "
Leoux Swango, Maytown, "
Joe M. Pieratt, Mize, "
Lee Roy Haney, Nickell, "
M. L. Conley, Cannel City, "
J. D. Howard, White Oak, "
Walter Coldiron, Alice, "
S. M. Caudill, Wrigley, "

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

H. G. COTTLE, Chmn., West Liberty, Ky.
Henry Cole, " "
Luther Pieratt, Ezel, "
J. M. Gevelon, Grassy Creek, "
J. P. Morris, Caney, "
Esq. Toni Davis, Cannel City, "
Ollie Lacy, White Oak, "
J. E. Ferguson, Elamton, "
T. J. Perry, Blaze, "

FINANCE.

W. D. ARCHIBALD, Chmn., W. Liberty, Ky.
L. Y. Redwine, West Liberty, "
B. F. Davis, Ezel, "
J. A. Oldfield, Mize, "
J. B. Howard, Caney, "
Joe F. Reid, Cannel City, "
L. C. Elam, Elam, "
Leander Ferguson, Relief, "
Leonard Wells, Wrigley, "

LABOR.

W. M. GARDNER, Chmn., W. Liberty, Ky.
John M. Cottle, West Liberty, "
H. W. Carpenter, Elder, "
Rollie Cecil, Grassy Creek, "
S. H. Ratliff, Stary Fork, "
John T. Wells, Cannel City, "
C. H. Black, Florress, "
I. C. Ferguson, Elamton, "
Auty Vincell, Wrigley, "

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

THE CASH STORE

I have been selling strictly for cash for the past six months. My sales have run about 50 per cent over any previous six months, proving that my low price-cash policy is meeting the approval of my customers.

I carry a full line of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Provisions, Fruits, etc.
Sanitary Soda Fountain

My line of
Gents' Furnishings
notwithstanding the difficulty in getting goods, is far better than any past season.
Don't buy your Spring Hat until you see my line—Felt, Straw and Panama.
PRICES GUARANTEED

D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.
We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O O MILL R, Physician in Charge.
STATION K. LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS



BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Your Light.

THE CONDITION of morality in West Liberty is becoming a matter of grave concern with many parents, and the question is frequently asked as to the reasons for the departure from the unusually high standard of a few years ago. The good people themselves are responsible. The tolerant attitude that they have assumed toward vice is bearing its inevitable fruit. Immorality is insidious in its growth and all too frequently it gathers its victims before the public is aware, and when the exposure comes the people stand aghast at the conditions that have grown and flourished under their very noses.

This is not a pleasant topic to discuss. I would avoid it if I did not feel that plain speaking was a duty in the premises. The man who can look with unconcern upon conditions that threaten to taint the purity of the young of both sexes in his community has failed to grasp the meaning of his highest duty as a citizen. The man whose love does not reach out to throw its protecting influence about his neighbor's child has failed to understand the reason for the tragedy of Calvary. The moral conditions are a charge upon the conscience of good people of that community. We can't dodge our responsibility in this matter.

It is not sufficient to bar the girl of bad repute from the home of innocence. The libertine is a more deadly menace to the community than the fallen woman, because from his foul soul only the thoughts of evil spring. He contaminates all with whom he comes in contact. His conversation is corrupting to the young manhood and his association an insult to pure womanhood. If some of the parents of the young girls of this town would take the pains to inquire after the nature of the ordinary conversation of some of the young men and learn from it how devoid of respect for womanly purity and how intent on the destruction of virtue these vultures are they would place barriers upon the associations writ plainly, "Thou shalt not."

There is a psychological influence that exerts itself without recourse to words. Young people feel the beneficial effects of the contact with a person of high ideals and pure thoughts. There may be no hint of "breaching" in the conversation—and none is needed—but the fact that the soul is clean makes itself felt by all who are brought near it. On the other hand the evil influence of the vile is baneful. It matters not that the libertine may be all that rectitude and decorum requires, in conduct and conversation, when associating with your daughter, the evil of his thoughts will nevertheless influence her and lessen her hold upon the finer conceptions of purity. No girl ever lost her hold on virtue suddenly. The process is gradual. One by one the finer sensibilities, the threads of character, must be broken. Mother has instilled into the mind of the girl a code of proper conduct based upon clean thinking. To some these things may seem trivial, but they are the vital elements of character. When the girl is influenced to look lightly upon her

mother's counsels, or comes to the point of doing the apparently harmless things that she is unwilling for her mother to know, she is searing her conscience and breaking the threads of character. She is paving the way for graver errors.

Your light upon this matter is shown by the attitude you are taking in the matter of morality in this community. Passive indifference is equal to encouragement. If conditions grow worse and this community becomes a cesspool of evil, can you excuse yourself if you have done nothing to prevent it?

For the immediate relief there are radical measures. The good people should close their doors against the young men whose talk and acts proclaim them libertines, and should be sure that their girl's girl associates are above reproach.

But primarily the cause is more deep seated than appears at a casual glance. Indifference to the religion of Christ is the underlying cause of all social evils. If you have the courage to look at your own life introspectively and judge yourself candidly, what will be your conclusion as to YOU? I know that it is easy for us to sit in judgment upon the frailties of our neighbors, but do we search our own souls with as relentless scrutiny?

It will not be denied that Christianity if the great force for good in the world. Ergo, the more Christians in a community the better the community. "But there are hypocrites in the church," you say. Granted. But are YOU doing what you should do to make the community better? How is your light shining?

Suppose, for instance, that you had always been a "never-fail" attendant of Sunday School and

church; suppose that the parents who congregate every Sunday in the public places to "swap lies," gossip and tell obscene stories, or to play "five-up," were regular attendants of the Sunday Schools, churches and prayer meetings, do you think that the moral status of the young people would be any better? You say you want better conditions. Are you certain that you are not lying, when your conduct proves that you don't? Could you prove by witnesses, if required of you, that the life you are living is of moral benefit to the community? Finally you are going to be judged by a Judge who knows what you are NOW doing to make the world better.

Moreover, Germany must be destroyed.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The New Liberty Loan Honor Flag



All Together Now!

Win One For WEST LIBERTY

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Dr. L. D. Carter states that he is here a few weeks on business and that he will gladly serve the people when called upon to do so. He has all the necessary medicines for most cases. 423ft

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Mucous Surface of the System. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists. 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

You Can Lighten Their Load



ON THE shoulders of these two men rests a life-size job. You know the job. You know the men—General Ferdinand Foch, commander of the allied forces in Europe, and General John J. Pershing, American commander-in-chief.

No American would willingly add any to the burdens these two have to bear. No American would permit these men to worry about food or clothing or recreation for their men—about ammunition for the guns, about getting enough guns, about getting enough men.

Every Liberty Bond bought in the United States is an insurance against burdening these two great leaders with any unnecessary worries. They have demonstrated that they can handle the actual fighting. America at home must demonstrate that it can furnish everything that the fighting men need—and when they need it.

Three Million Buttons Bought for Fourth Loan

Buying three million buttons is just one of the minor tasks which had to be taken care of before the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by Ralph Waldo Emerson of the War Loan Organization at Washington.

But on these trifles Emerson was able to save the government sixty-five thousand dollars in real money; a vast amount of celluloid, which contains gunpowder; an enormous quantity of white paper; hundreds of gallons of wood alcohol; and hundreds of hours of labor.

The saving was brought about by the employment of a steel engraving process. The old buttons have always been made with celluloid and paper.

The factories which are turning out the buttons for the Fourth Loan are distributed about the country so that shipping to the various federal reserve districts can be simplified and there will be no chance of any district being left at the last minute without its supply of little bond buyers' insignia.

Ever Thought What One Sailor Costs Us?

The cost of the U. S. Navy per man per day during the first six months of the fiscal year 1918 varied from 49c on the larger types of vessels to 52c on the smaller types. A \$50 Liberty Bond will keep a sailor for 102 days in the larger vessels and for 96 days on the smaller types.

Valuable Information Service by American Red Cross.

Through the Red Cross Civilian Relief Department arrangements have been made by which valuable information regarding any question pertaining to the allotment, allowance, compensation or insurance can be promptly secured for the families of the men in any branch of war service.

Most important is the fact that information concerning men in hospitals in France, or who may be prisoners, can be secured more promptly and more accurately through the Red Cross mediums than in any other way.

Families of men in the service from Morgan county should communicate with L. Y. Redwine, Chairman, or C. D. Arnett, Executive Secretary of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Morgan County Chapter of the Red Cross to gain desired information in reference to any question pertaining to the War Risk Insurance Act, or regarding the welfare of men in camp in the United States or in overseas service, or in regard to any home problem where aid or advice is needed.

Careful consideration will be given every request.

Government Sends

An Urgent Call.

The President of the Civil Service Commission recently wired: "Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short five hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers, and are offering beginners salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government's stenographers write the Shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST evidence that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-weeks' Civil-Service-Mercantile-Bookkeeping Course or our Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$85 to \$115 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred thousand satisfied, money-making former students. Clip, fill out and send us the following coupon:

DRAGON'S COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.

Send me, FREE, your book on Home Study, and tell me about your new plan of teaching—the plan whereby it is EASY to learn, BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from the Courier, West Liberty, Ky.

Yours truly,

(name)

(address)

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000
Surplus and Profits 210,000
Deposits \$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT.
W. R. SCHAEFER, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.
We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.
Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING TELLS YOUR STORY AND TELLS IT CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered Upon the Most Momentous Months in the History of The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Courier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| HOT BREADS | DESSERTS |
| Boston brown bread. | Corn-meal molasses cake. |
| Hocake. | Apple corn bread. |
| Muffins. | Dumplings. |
| Biscuits. | Gingerbread. |
| Griddle cakes. | Fruit gems. |
| Waffles. | |
| HEARTY DISHES | |
| Corn-meal croquettes. | Corn-meal fish balls. |
| Meat and corn-meal dumplings. | |
| Italian polenta. | Tamales. |
| The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture. | |

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers: Police Judge, W. G. Short. Town Attorney, H. C. Rose. Marshal, L. H. Roberts. Trustees: Everitt Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Cossy.

Clerk, Edgar Cochran. Treasurer, W. D. Archibald. Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, J. H. Sebastian. County Attorney, H. C. Rose. County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell. Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry. Treasurer, W. M. Gardner. Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt. Jailor, G. W. Stacy. Assessor, D. H. Dawson. Coroner, vacant. Surveyor, vacant.

Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook. County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month. Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month. Second District, Robt. Motley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, Steve Dennis.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, J. L. Havens.

Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, D. B. Lykins.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Florress, Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, B. Fearkline.

Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Albert Bell.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Bernard E. Whitt, Chairman. Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett. Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy. Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Grevdon. Educational Division No. 4, U. C. Eastling.

Superintendent's Office days: Mondays and Saturdays. Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, West Liberty.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lyons, Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt, Master Commissioner, R. H. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court
Monday in March, Third Monday in April and Fourth Monday in September and October.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, A. Owens. Secretary, Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black. Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis.

Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris. Auditor Public Accounts, K. H. Green. State Treasurer, Sherman G. Odgers. Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen. Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Redman W. Keenon.

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Cannel City, Ky. Representative Ninety-first District, Luther Pieratt, Ezel, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville.

Eastern Division
Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle. Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield. Judge Earnest C. Clarke, Falmouth.

Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green. Judge Rollin Hott, Columbia. Judge Flem D. Sampson, Barbourville.

Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey. Vice-President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.

Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York. Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y. Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio.

Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Tex. Postmaster-Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Texas. Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C. Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.

Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo. Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y. Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana.

Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mass. Rosett William R. Day, Ohio.

Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee. John H. Clarke, Ohio. Willis Van Devanter, Ohio.

Louis D. Brandeis, New Jersey. Madison Fuller, Kentucky.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
Eastern District of Kentucky
Judge, A. M. J. Cochran, Mayville. D. R. Keeton, U. S. Commissioner. LEGISLATIVE
U. S. Senators: Ollie M. James, J. C. W. Beckham. Congressman 9th Dist., W. J. Fields.

MORGAN COUNTY'S Honor Roll

Holly Coffee,

Aged 23, son of Orlando Coffee, died May 27, 1918, of wounds received on the battle front in France. Buried at Bon Villiers, Olse, France.

James Caskey,

Son of Jesse Caskey, deceased, killed in battle in France, June 7, 1918.

Arthur Brown,

Of Relief, died of wounds received in battle in France, August 8, 1918.

John S. Pelfrey,

Of Relief, 22 years old, killed in battle in France August 17, 1918.

Jasper Elkins,

Of near West Liberty, killed in battle in France August 31, 1918.

Local and Personal.

F. M. Jones, of Omer, attending court here Monday.

Noah Greear, of Wrigley, was here Saturday on business.

Shelby Nickell, of Matthew, was here Monday on business.

Ollie Day, of Blair's Mills, was in town on business this week.

Custer Jones, of Cannel City, attended circuit court Monday.

D. W. Howard, of White Oak, transacted business here Monday.

J. S. Nickell, of Ezel, was here on business the first of the week.

T. H. Carpenter, of Yocum, was in town on business Saturday.

Miss Martha Gambill, of Relief, was shopping in town Monday.

P. S. Smith, of Jephtha, paid us a social and business call Monday.

Miss Kathleen Phipps spent Sunday with Miss Leah Henry at Pomp.

Mrs. C. A. Franklin and son, Frank, visited relatives at Ophir last week.

Attorney J. B. Howard, of Cane, attended circuit court here this week.

Esq. Jas. H. Lewis, of Blaze, attended circuit court the first of the week.

J. W. Harper, of Edna, visited his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Oney, this week.

Mrs. A. N. Cisco, of Grayson, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Luther Blair.

Born, Sept. 23, to the wife of Asa M. Nickell, of near town, a 10 pound boy.

Morgan Allen, of Bloomington, was in town Monday attending circuit court.

Ben Murphy, of near Hazel Green, was in the city on business this week.

Dr. J. Gullett and J. T. Adkins, of Wrigley, were here Monday attending court.

A. W. and M. A. Vance, of White Oak, were here Monday attending circuit court.

B. C. and Harris Howard, of White Oak, were here Monday attending circuit court.

Noah Long, of Yocum, called on the Courier crew while attending circuit court Monday.

H. B. Hamilton, of Silver Hill, called on the Courier crew while in town the first of the week.

Jas. D. and John S. Henry, of Licking River, were pleasant callers at the Courier office Monday.

W. O. Cox, Tom Robbins, Joe M. and Charley Carter, of Zag, were here Saturday on business.

Ellis Cartmell, who spent the summer with his son, E. T., at Laurens, Ia., came home last week.

Jacob A. Henry and C. B. Moore, of Licking River, were here Monday attending circuit court.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick and Miss Carrie Blair were pleasant callers at the Courier office Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly McGuire, of Amoret, Mo., visited Mrs. McGuire's sister, Mrs. Chas. D. Arnett, this week.

Riley Keeton, of Edna, is visiting his son, D. R. Keeton.

J. P. Morris, of Cane, was here this week on business.

R. L. Oakley, of Lenox, was here Tuesday attending court.

Eld. Henry Rosebury, of Fyffe, was here the first of the week.

Walter Stamp, of Lenox, transacted business in town Tuesday.

Chas. Tackett, of Wrigley, transacted business in town Tuesday.

Attorney A. A. Weaver, of Zag, attended court here this week.

J. M. Perry, of Pomp, visited in town and attended court this week.

Dr. C. A. McHenry, of New York City, is visiting Dr. H. V. Nickell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Castle, of Panama, were shopping in town Tuesday.

A. J. Lindon, of Gilmore, attended circuit court here the first of the week.

Attorney S. M. Nickell, of Lexington, is here this week attending circuit court.

W. A. and L. B. McClure, of DeHart, were here the first of the week on business.

J. M. Maxey and Jas. H. Lewis, of Yocum, attended circuit court here the first of the week.

Miss Mattie Landrum, of Jackson, is the guest of Misses Florence and Josephine McGuire this week.

Former Sheriff L. A. Lykins, of Toliver, is attending circuit court and mixing with old friends here this week.

Senator J. D. Whitaker, of Cannel City, was in town Monday and paid the Courier crew a delightful social call.

L. P. Haney, of Nickell, was in town Monday attending court, and called in and gave us a nice order for stationery.

Ed C. Williams, Millard Bradley, Wilmore Williams and J. F. Gilliam, of Dingus, were here Monday attending court.

Commonwealth's Attorney Floyd Arnett has purchased a new Ford touring car and is now able to drive it like a veteran.

The Courier begs to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Leonidas Redwine Tuesday. Many thanks, L. Y.

Lester Fugett, of Sioux Rapids, Ia., and Mrs. R. D. Sublett, of Laverne, Ia., attended the funeral of their brother Frank here Tuesday.

W. A. Henry, of Liberty Road, had the misfortune to lose a fine mule one day last week. The cause was either snake bite or blood poison.

Tom Wells, who is in the ordinance department, U. S. army, stationed at Edgewood, Md., was at home on a furlough last week to visit the family of his father, J. D. Wells.

J. C. Stamper, Rollie Cecil, J. M. Ferguson, Esq. E. W. Day, A. W. Wheeler, Eld. W. F. Lyons and J. C. Havers, all of Grassy Creek, attended court the first of the week.

Miss Lettie Cecil, of Zag, was severely burned about the face and head Sunday. She was standing near the fire when she fainted from some cause or other and fell forward.

J. C. Lyons, representing the Augustus Wright Shoe Co., of Petersburg, Va., was here this week calling on the merchants. Corbett contemplates making West Liberty his headquarters in the future.

Miss Ethel Allen, of White Oak, visited Mrs. J. H. Sebastian Monday. Miss Allen has accepted the position of Secretary in the office of County Food Administrator L. T. Hovermale and will begin work in a few days.

To Teachers.

I am hereby asking all teachers who are not employed and who will teach either in this county or another county, to write me as to their qualifications and experience, as I may be able to place a number of teachers.

BERNARD E. WHITT.

Worried?—Look At Him!



Liberty Bond Speaking.

The following speakers will address the people in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan, at the following times and places:

HON. EVERT MATHEIS

Crockett, Tuesday Oct. 1, 2 p. m. Lenox, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 p. m.

ELD. L. A. MUSIC

Chapel, Monday Sept. 30, 7 p. m. Ezel, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7 p. m.

Ward Se. house Oct. 2, 1 p. m. Maytown, Wednesday Oct. 2, 7 p. m.

Mize, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 p. m.

John S. Pelfrey Killed in France.

W. T. Pelfrey, formerly of Relief but who is temporarily located at Riceville, called on us Monday and gave us the sad information that his son, John S., had made the supreme sacrifice for his country and his flag. He was killed in action in France August 17. He said to his father when he went away: "Father, I may not come back, but if I don't you may rest assured that I died facing the enemy, so don't worry about me."

Mr. Pelfrey also gave us the first authentic account of the death of Arthur Brown, a Morgan county boy, formerly of Relief, who enlisted somewhere in Ohio. He died August 8 of wounds received in battle. Young Brown was an uncle of young Pelfrey.

Jasper Elkins Killed in France.

A telegram was received here last week announcing that Jasper Elkins, who formerly lived in the Neal valley, one mile west of town, had been killed in battle in France August 31. The telegram was directed to his father, H. C. Elkins, who sold out here last spring and moved to Estill county. The telegram had to be forwarded by mail.

Jasper enlisted in the army about three years ago and went to France with the first contingent of the U. S. Army.

Morgan county's Honor Roll is growing rather fast for an isolated section, but so long as the war goes on and we are permitted to run a newspaper it shall have a prominent and conspicuous place in its columns.

Fugett.

Frank Fugett, aged about 36 years, died of heart failure at Greenville, Iowa, Sept. 20. He had been in poor health for a number of years, but his death at this time was unexpected and was a severe shock to his relatives and friends.

Frank was an honest, industrious young man and had many friends in this county where he was born and reared. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emma Earles before marriage; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fugett, of near town; one brother, Lester, of Sioux Rapids, Iowa; three sisters, Mrs. W. H. Craig and Mrs. J. M. Craig, of the State of New York, and Mrs. R. D. Sublett, of Laverne, Iowa. The remains were brought back and laid to rest Tuesday the 24th in the family graveyard near his old home.

The funeral was conducted by the local lodge of Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court convened here Monday morning with D. W. Gardner, regular judge, presiding, and Commonwealth's Attorney Floyd Arnett representing the State.

The Court's charge to the grand jury was along the usual lines except that he laid special stress upon the crime of treason. He touched upon the various felonies and misdemeanors and dwelt at some length upon the violations of the game and fish laws.

The following compose the jury:

Grand jury—G. W. Steele, foreman, C. W. Nickell, W. E. Bentley, Geo. Brewer, Ezra Wells, A. W. Wheeler, Tom Phipps, J. M. Dennis, D. N. Haney, C. W. Patrick, N. G. Ratliff and Jerry Stacy.

Petit jury—Holly Walters, Geo. Patton, J. H. Havens, Robt. Testerman, J. B. Rose, Ellis Cartmell, J. T. Davis, Stewart Lacy, Sam Lewis, G. W. Lacy, H. L. Day, D. B. Wells, E. W. Hill, D. M. Rowland, H. H. Bailey, W. Griffith, R. K. Nickell, J. R. Cox, H. W. Carpenter, J. I. Patrick, A. J. Pelfrey, Raney Stacy, J. C. Havens and Sam Patton.

Farewell Address of General Lee.

From an old copy of the People's Press, published at Salem, N. C., dated Thursday, April 20, 1865, we take the following:

Head Q'rs Army Northern Va. April 20, 1865.

General Order No. 9.

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that would compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

Gen. Grant's order for passing the paroled soldiers to their homes:

Head Q'rs Armies of the U. S. In the Field, April 19, 1865.

Special Order.

All officers and men of the Confederate service paroled at Appomattox Court-house, Va., who, to reach their homes, are compelled to pass through the lines of the Union Armies, will be allowed to go, and to pass free on all Government transports and military railroads.

By command of Lt. Gen. Grant. (Signed) E. S. PARKER, Lt. Col. A. A. G.

Goodwin.

Perhaps some of our readers living at a distance have not heard of the death of S. D. Goodwin, of Ezel, familiarly known as "Uncle Sam," which occurred at the home of his son, Dr. A. P. Goodwin, of Wade's Mill, Clark county, whom he was visiting on Tuesday, Sept. 17. News of his death did not reach us in time for publication last week.

We do not know Mr. Goodwin's age but he must have been near eighty. He was one of the coun-

Report of the condition of the MORGAN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

at Cannel City, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$192,624.34

Overdrafts 4,250.89

Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness 7,000.00

Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent, unpledged 26,600.00

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) 1,500.00

Due from approved reserve agents 21,324.22

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 21,324.22

Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 39,819.54

Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 27.37

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (not more than 5 per cent of circulation) 350.00

War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned 836.00

Total \$294,329.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in \$25,000.00

Surplus fund 25,000.00

Undivided profits \$4,108.59

Less current expenses, interest, and taxes 1,311.04

3,097.55

Circulating notes 7,000.00

Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check 101,520.80

Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 42,711.01

Total \$294,329.36

State of Kentucky, ss. County of Morgan, ss.

I, Custer Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CUSTER JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Sept. 1918.

Joe. F. Rein, Notary Public.

My commission expires July 9, 1921.

Correct Attest:

M. L. CONLEY, ANNA A. CONLEY, J. D. WHITEAKER, Directors.

Report of the condition of
Salyersville National Bank

doing business at the town of Salyersville, county of Magoffin, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$111,438.16

Overdrafts, unsecured 103.12

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation 25,000.00

U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness, unpledged 2,000.00

Liberty Loan Bonds, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged \$31,200.00

Securities other than U. S. bonds 6,310.12

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) 1,200.00

Value of banking house 7,000.00

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 15,052.54

Cash in vault and amounts due from national banks 53,892.32

Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 43.33

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasury 850.00

War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned 74.75

Total \$254,832.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in, in cash \$25,000.00

Surplus Fund 15,000.00

Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid 1,737.89

Circulating notes outstanding 24,000.00

Individual deposits subject to check 104,408.15

Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days 32,084.20

Total \$254,832.14

State of Kentucky, ss. County of Magoffin, ss.

I, Geo. Carpenter, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. CARPENTER, Cashier.

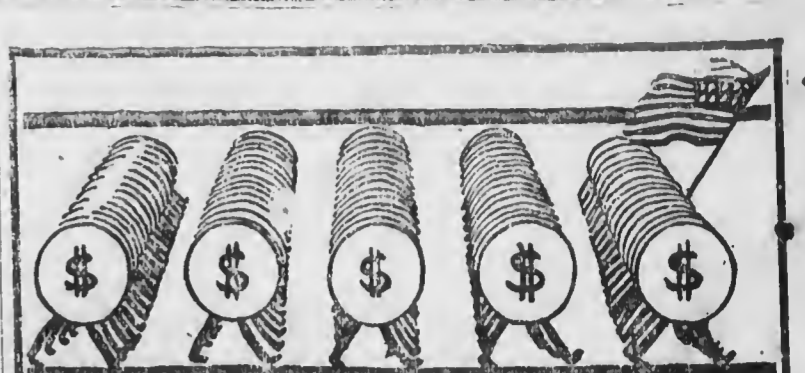
Correct Attest:

W. P. Carpenter, T. H. Blackworth, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Sept. 1918.

H. H. Raney, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 8, 1922.



Serve Your Country By Saving Money!

You've always been told you ought to save money; every day some savings bank advertisement tells you so. The chief reason given for saving money has been that you'd have the money with interest later on, as a step to financial independence and success.

That is an excellent reason, but there's a better reason than that. Save because we have pledged the honor of our country and our people to fight this war to our last dollar and to our last man if necessary. America does not break her word.

Money saved makes of you a better man or woman, boy or girl; makes you dependable, responsible; increases self-respect, which increases your value. Save money to help your country by buying War Savings Stamps and U. S. Thrift Stamps.

- 1—War Savings Stamps are a promise to pay you the amount you invest, at the end of 5 years, with 4 per cent interest compounded every three months.
- 2—You can turn them into cash any time without looking for a buyer; just go into any postoffice and get them cashed.
- 3—You can invest in U. S. Thrift Stamps as little as 25 cents at a time, and as much more as you please.

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN YOUR GOVERNMENT

Put your quarters, and halves and dollars into these safest and simplest of all government securities.

SAVE MONEY SERVE MANKIND

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY

COMMERCIAL BANK, West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLTHER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier.

W. M. GARNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.

W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with
Morgan County National Bank
On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00 Morgan County National Bank

Deposits, 211,000.00 By Custer Jones, Cashier

ty's most highly respected citizens.

The remains were brought back to Ezel and laid to rest in the family lot in the Ezel cemetery on Thursday after his death.

Must Sell Substitutes.

The Food Administration has issued new rules for the sale of flour. Any reasonable amount may now be sold to the consumer. But the consumer must buy twenty per cent of the amount of flour purchased in substitutes, which substitutes must be either corn meal, corn flour, barley flour or buckwheat flour. These substitutes must be sold and delivered at the time of the sale of the flour, regardless of whether or not the purchaser has the substitutes on hand or not. The purchaser can not buy meal today and buy flour tomorrow without buying substitutes at the same time. Merchants will discontinue the use of